

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**Abraham Lincoln.**  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**Andrew Johnson.**

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

On the 13th day of last month a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Fairfield county assembled in this city for the purpose of giving public expression to their views on the subject of candidates for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency. The proceedings of that meeting have been published and daily scanned by our readers. The preoccupation of our columns by various matters of absorbing local interest, prevented the accompanying of that publication by any expression of our own views—but we have manifested our cordial concurrence in the action of the meeting by placing at the appropriate elevation the names of the individuals distinguished by it as most fitting for the high places in question. This we have done, not only in accordance with the recommendations of the meeting, but in obedience to our decided personal convictions of what is called for by the true interests of this great Nation, and in the belief that this expression but echoes the sentiments of untold tens of thousands of the unconditional Union population the country over.

We have not been uncoversant of the fact that efforts have for some time been in progress at securing up, repairing and oiling the machinery of political intrigue, with the view of getting it in working order, so as to control the approaching Presidential campaign. There have been Congressional caucuses, and consultations of committees, Republican, Democratic, Conservative, and Radical; as well as elaborate editorial disquisitions in leading journals of the great cities. These last, while professing to endeavor to disseminate from the agitation of the Presidential question—as though there were danger of the people making some fearful mistake if they undertake to trust their own instincts in this matter—have been really stirring that question to its profoundest depths. And it is to be noted that nearly all those editorial homilies, and all the movements originating in merely political circles, have been characterized by a quasi-hostility to the present Administration and its illustrious head. It has been sought to make it appear questionable whether the good of the country does not require a change in the Chief Magistracy at the next election, and the propriety of adhering to the one-term principle has been urged. In short, political schemers have evidently begun to operate for the purpose of getting the inside track for their own little views and favorite candidates. They are, however, as we fully believe, putting themselves to a vast deal of unnecessary trouble. Those who do not by this time perceive that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has already been nominated in the hearts of the people for re-election as President, have, as it seems to us, used their eyes and ears to very little purpose. And so thoroughly are we convinced of the truth of this proposition, and of the correctness of the popular judgment in regard to it, that but for the existence of the circumstances before mentioned, we should look upon the assemblage of a National nominating Convention as a superfluous and entirely unnecessary proceeding. As the case stands, however, we are glad that the call for one has been put forth, for we have no fears that the real voice and choice of the People will not be proclaimed by the Convention when it meets. We have unquenchable faith in the fact that the People will take care of that matter. It is gratifying, too, that this call has been issued not as a party one but addressed to all who are forgiving an unconditional support to the Government in its efforts to put down the vilest rebellion that ever reared its ugly head in a civilized nation. A party call, we should have deeply regretted—and although by no means wanting in zeal as a Republican when the Republican party was a necessity, we would now be exceedingly loth to support a Presidential ticket nominated as distinctively Republican, in a party sense. There is no necessity for political parties in times like the present, in the sense in which they formerly existed. There can be no parties except the two designated by DOUGLAS, —one of patriots, the other of traitors. Those who evince a disposition to adhere to the Republican organization, and try to keep alive its spirit as a party, cannot blame so-called Democrats for doing the same thing by theirs. We are thankful, however, that the people do not appear to evince any disposition to allow party workers to cut out and shape the whole course and conduct of the coming Presidential contest. We rejoice at the manifest indications that the People intend, this time, to take into their

own hands the little job of President making. Their unerring instinct has found the MAN FOR THE TIMES—and their choice is exhibiting itself in so unmistakable a manner that the designs of scheming politicians which are not in unison with the popular instinct, will be effectually baffled.

The expressions of sentiment by so many State Legislatures and Conventions, in favor of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, should not be regarded as originating with them. They have been but reflections of the thought of the people, and it speaks well for the sagacity of these bodies that they have thus early taken occasion to embody and publish them.

It is of course not impossible that something may occur before the meeting of the National Convention to give this great question another aspect—but we regard that as too entirely improbable to be allowed to enter into the calculation at all, in such a way as to deter people from taking a decided stand on present convictions. That the man who has successfully navigated the National craft thus far, in the midst of the mightiest storm that ever heaved the waters of civil government into commotion, will not also prove equal to the immediately future exigencies of the voyage, in a higher degree than any now pilot who can possibly be chosen, is what we do not believe. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been the right man in the right place, in every stage of this gigantic conflict to the present—and had we power to sift the civilized world to the last man, we should have no hope of finding another to whom we could so willingly entrust the reins of power through the next Presidential term, as to him.

We regard Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination as a foregone conclusion, because we regard it as already willed by the people. And we believe it will be so eminently the right nomination, as to admit of no alternative or question; because an intelligent people makes no mistakes when a crisis like the present is upon them. And we have no idea that a solitary electoral vote will be cast against the ticket headed by the name of LINCOLN, when the 7th day of November comes.

Lincoln Renominated by the Union Members of the Ohio Legislature.

A joint Legislative caucus was held on last Friday evening, at Columbus, to give expression to the sentiment of the Union members of that body in regard to the next Presidency. After a free expression of opinion by several members, the following resolution was offered by Col. Connel:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the people of Ohio, and her soldiers in the army, demand the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States."

The members spontaneously arose to their feet, and gave cheer upon cheer at the commencement of the passage of the resolution.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 28.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown on the 14th of February, arrived here this morning.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, attacked Earl Russell, who defended the Government policy relative to the suspected steam raider. The latter declined to produce the papers pending legal investigations.

In the House of Commons Mr. Layard reiterated his statement that Mr. Adams made no official or verbal communication to Earl Russell, of the substance of Mr. Seward's dispatches of the 11th of July last.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels by Federal cruisers, and the murder of one of the crew of the Saxon by a Federal lieutenant. He asserted that Russell had no done enough in the matter, and moved for the correspondence.

The Attorney General opposed the motion. He said the principle of prize adjudication in America is the same as in England, and the disposition of the American Government is very fair and just. During the general debate several speakers charged the Government with a truckling policy toward the American Government. Lord Palmerston said it was due the American Government to say they invariably received English representations in a spirit of equity and justice. He quoted the Trent case as evidence of a desire to do right. It was prejudicial to the good understanding between powers to accuse a foreign Government of which it is not guilty, and express distrust of their equity, and nothing justified such charges. The resolution was withdrawn.

There is a questionable report that two first-class English houses, sufferers by rebel cruisers, are about to dispatch one of the fastest steamers afloat, in pursuit of pirates. It is suggested that this may be another rebel dodge.

It is confirmed that England had proposed an armistice on the basis of the evacuation of all Schleswig, except Alsace, by the Danes. Russia, France and Sweden support the proposition. It is stated that Austria assents. The result is not yet known.

Nothing but mere skirmishes are reported from the seat of war.

The Germans were receiving large reinforcements, and making preparation against Alsace.

The Prussians occupied Altona, in spite of Federal protests.

The Danes were capturing Prussian vessels.

The Bank of France has gained thirteen and a half millions francs in specie.

Maximilian is indicted as an accomplice in the late plot against Napoleon.

Narrative of Col. Streight's Escape.

Colonel Streight of the 51st Indiana, accompanied by Major McDonald of the 101st Ohio, Capt. Scarce of the 57th Indiana, and Lieut. Sterling of the 30th Indiana, arrived here this morning. From their statements of their escape from Liberty Prison, the following is condensed. These four have been together ever since they escaped, but they did not leave Richmond immediately, not being in a condition to travel. After recuperating, they started from that city, and took a northeast direction, traveling together at night, and laying by in swamps and thicket of woods during the day, the north star serving as a guide. At some of the rivers they found boats in which they crossed, and at others they made rafts, on which they poled themselves over. As they passed along they always kept out of sight of roads and houses. They were aided by slaves, some whom seemed to comprehend, instinctively how they worked. Several times on the road they came near being taken, and when near Rappahannock, on the Rappahannock river, they had quite a lively time. It appears that a company of rebel cavalry in the vicinity had been stealing fodder from a stack, the owner of which set slaves to guard it. Col. S. and party, not knowing this fact, went to the stack to get fodder to make a bed, and were discovered by the negro, who gave the alarm and as soon as day broke, the whole country was aroused, and the party hunted by cavalry, militia and slaves with dogs, but fortunately they were in a country abounding in swamps and hills, over and through which they were chased unsuccessfully. The dogs could not track them through the water of the swamps, and the briars were so thick, as Colonel S. says, that even if the dogs had essayed to follow them their hides would have been scratched off. After being hunted nearly the entire day, their pursuers gave up the chase or got on the wrong track, and the four went back into the country, where they found a boat in a creek about five miles from the river, which they took, and making their way down, crossed the river, where they resumed their travels, and reached the Potomac on Wednesday night; and there were some fifteen or eighteen rebel soldiers in the vicinity, who very nearly captured them as they were attempting to cross the river. On the following night these soldiers guarded the river and the attempt was renewed, but on Saturday the prisoners made their way up the country, and crossed to Blackstone's Island, whence on Sunday morning they hailed the steamer Ella, having on board Col. Parker, and under the command of Acting Master McConnell, by whom they were taken on board and handsomely entertained. They reached here about 10 o'clock this morning.

For prudential reasons they do not give the details of their escape, fearing that a publication may injure some of their friends. They relate enough, however, to satisfy any one, that even in Richmond, there are many good Union people.

They were 12 entire days in getting from Richmond to the Potomac.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Rebel Account of Sherman's Progress—Great Consternation in Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Nashville, Feb. 27.

The following news from rebel papers of the 17th to the 22d inst., are just received:

The Selma Reporters say: "Sherman was on the railroad, thirty miles from Meridian, on the 17th. Polk has retreated across, when he would offer battle."

The Atlanta Appeal says: "Sherman's purpose are still a mystery as to whether he will move against Mobile or turn eastward on learning that Polk awaits him on the Tombigbee if he turns against Mobile, in which case Polk will re-enforce the city by the river, sooner than Sherman can march there."

It thinks the movement from Chattanooga is intended to co-operate with Sherman, and Selma the objective point. It says: "Sherman, with sudden and unexpected rapidity, has moved against their weakest point. Mississippi is the key of Egypt of the Confederacy, where, if not ejected, he can subsist till spring, and do more damage than by winning a pitched battle."

"He is," it continues, "making war on our subsistence and resources which to destroy, is to defeat us." It says Sherman marches in a solid body with his artillery in front, in his rear and on his flanks, and his cavalry close under his guns. Not a man is allowed to leave far enough to steal a chicken, or peg the rebel cavalry hovering around him, but unable to harass him greatly. The utmost consternation prevails, and citizens are invoked to arms to repel the invader.

The recent fire at Dalton destroyed a considerable amount of rebel commissary goods. The rebel Congress has suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

The Mississippi thinks the better; that there is no escape for him except through the supineness of the people, or extraordinary want of skill in the rebel commanders.

NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville, Feb. 26.—At the last accounts Longstreet was still retreating, his headquarters being at Greenville on Wednesday night.

Our cavalry came upon their rear guard in the vicinity of Bean's Station yesterday. A slight skirmish ensued, in which the rebels gave way.

General Schofield is pursuing with his troops, but owing to the rapid retreat of the enemy, no engagement is expected this side of the Virginia line.

The railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains, and the track, were injured beyond the possibility of present use.

Five officers and a number of men deserted when Longstreet fell back, and have taken the amnesty oath. The officers state that he is retreating to Richmond with his original troops, leaving Johnston and Buckner to protect the Virginia borders.

ADDRESS OF WM. P. CREED, Esq., To the Soldiers of the 17th O. V. I., on the Occasion of their Departure, February 24th, 1864.

Soldiers of the Republic, of the 17th:

This vast assembly of the people of Fairfield, your fathers and mothers, your sisters and brothers, your neighbors and friends, those who love you, and have a deep interest in your welfare, have gathered together on this occasion, to say to you farewell, on your return to the Army of the Cumberland.

Having endured all the privations and sufferings, diseases and dangers incident to a soldier's life, you were permitted, for a brief season, to return to your families and friends. How many homes were made glad by your return! and yet, oh, how many are desolate because of the loved ones fallen, your brave comrades, who, but a little more than two years since, on this very spot, stood by your side, when you turned your faces to the foe. No more will they gather around the family hearth-stone, and their voices—sweet music to those who loved them—will be heard on this earth no more, forever. Green be the spots which mark their final resting-place, and may the sweetest and loveliest flowers of the mountain, and valley, forever bloom over the graves where they sleep!

Soldiers of the Republic, at the call of your country you nobly responded to the call. You knew your duty to your Government, and did not hesitate to discharge it. In the hour of its greatest peril, and within a few days of the call of the President, you hastened to its defense. You doubtless felt, as we all did, that the moment was critical, but it sustained by the strong arms and stout hearts of its people, this atrocious and wicked rebellion would be crushed, the Union preserved, the integrity of the Constitution vindicated, and the supremacy of the laws of the land upheld and maintained.

When you left, by your labors, by your sacrifices, by your sufferings, and with your blood and lives was this, in part, to be done. You were ready for the sacrifice, and your thinned and broken ranks show, but too well, how nobly you did your duty.

Many of your brave comrades have made their graves with the stranger, and the familiar places of earth, the old loved homes, the dearly-beloved friends, the orphan children, the widowed mothers, the bereaved wives, shall see and know them no more. Melancholy thought! Would to God this bitter cup of affliction had passed from them. But the stricken, bruised and almost broken hearts they have left in their desolation, are comforted with the reflection that they fell in defense of the noblest, most parental and beneficent Government ever vouchsafed to man.

On some of the bloodiest battle-fields of which history makes record, you, soldiers of the Republic, standing up side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with your brethren in arms from the great North, and mighty West, met a cruel and remorseless foe, once your friends, now your most bitter and determined enemy, and though fighting against the most fearful and tremendous odds right valiantly and manfully, sustained the old flag, emblem of Liberty, around which, in other days, your fathers rallied, and beneath whose bright and ample folds they fought, struggling for freedom, until their bones whitened, and their blood watered almost every mountain and valley of the great land we live in.

In the language of your gallant Major, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, attest your valor, and prove your devotion to your country. On those bloody fields you met those seeking its subversion and overthrow, and notwithstanding you were over-whelmed and driven back on one, on the others you hurled back the hosts of treason, and won for yourselves an immortality of renown.

Men of the Seventeenth, you have done your duty, and we are not insensible of the great and important service you have done your country, and in that country's struggle for life, when she calls her people to her aid, you have given us additional cause for admiration and regard by re-enlisting in her service. Your patriotism and valor have been fully tested, and not we only, your neighbors and friends, but the whole loyal Union owe you a debt of gratitude.

When you took up arms in defense of your country, many, perhaps all of you, left those who are dearer to you than life. A fond parent, a devoted wife, an affectionate sister, poor little dependent, defenceless children—these were the ties you were called upon to sever, these the cords of affection to be loosened. And these ties were broken, these dear ones separated from you, that you might heed the call of your country. You loved them much, more than tongue can tell, but you loved your country more, and the dearest and tenderest relations of life were severed that you might save her from the danger and ruin which threatened her.

All honor to such men. All honor to those who stand up in defense of their country and the old flag—God Almighty's blessing will be upon them, and a grateful people in due time give them their reward. None but cravens wish to see your flag trailed in the dust, and none but rebels and traitors plot the dismemberment and overthrow of this great and glorious Union.

Thank God, soldiers of the Republic, whilst there are in the land those bold enough, and bad enough, and wicked enough to plot its ruin, and gloat over its dismemberment, broken and bleeding fragments as the murderer gloats over the mangled body of his murdered victim, there are millions who, like you, would die in the last ditch to save it from those who would hew it down.

You love it, and as well might it be expected that the young mother would forget her little babe as that you, men of the Seventeenth, will forget your obligation and duty to the good old Government which has protected us in our persons and property, and secured us in the full enjoyment of all our rights.

The determination of the veteran soldiers to stand by their Government, has made glad the heart of the patriot, and will be heard with fear and trembling by the bad and wicked men who set on foot this monstrous rebellion. It tells of a fixed and determined resolution to preserve the Union in its purity, in all its power, in all its splendor, and in all its greatness, with not one stripe crased, or one star of its flag polluted. And this will be glad tidings to the people of the nations who love liberty, and hate oppression. For liberty will not, with your consent, perish on this continent, neither will it be permitted that this Government shall, in the life of some of its founders, be broken up and destroyed. With her immense power and resources there can be no question as to the ultimate result of this deplorable contest. The rebellion will be crushed, and the Union of these States restored. Those in insurrection, and made to acknowledge the rightful authority of those in power. To this end you must use all the legitimate means God and nature have placed in your hands, or within your reach. If your adversary has an element of power you must cripple and destroy it, and if it can be turned to advantage against him, you are unwise if you neglect doing it.

Soldiers of the Seventeenth, its destinies have been committed to you, and your associates in arms. 'Tis a fearful responsibility, from which the weak and timid shrink, and none but the brave assume. Show yourselves, as you have hitherto done, worthy of the high and holy trust, and make manifest to the people that their confidence in your valor, your patriotism, your reverence and respect for the law, and love for the Union, has not been misplaced. Right well have you hitherto sustained it, and right manfully you will, we feel assured, in future do your duty.

You leave us, but not uncared for or forgotten. These gathered thousands will treasure in their hearts the remembrance of your heroic virtues, your noble self-sacrificing zeal and devotion to your country, and whether in camp, on the march, or in the field, prostrated by sickness or menced with danger, their prayers will be offered up to the throne of the Living God in your behalf. Pray that your country may be always right, and remember that the insurgents are instigated and led by wicked and ambitious men, influenced, not by that kind of ambition which would elevate a state, or the condition of his people, not the kind of ambition which fired the heart of Brutus, but that which made a Caesar into a viceroy, desolated France, and in the name of Liberty, called for victims until the streets of her chief cities ran red with the blood of her people.

Remember these things, and protect her from all her enemies. With this determination on the part of her soldiers, and sustained and supported by men so resolved, though many a hearth-stone is made desolate, and many a heart made to bleed, and many a child made an orphan and parent childless by this unhappy war of kindred, she will come out of her trials and afflictions purified, unshorn of her strength, and renewed in power. God grant this Union may never perish—strong, vigorous and free, may it stand through all time, and the sunlight of liberty rest upon its forever.

Soldiers of the Seventeenth, farewell: and may that Power, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, guard you, sustain you, and at the end of your service, permit you to return in safety to your families and friends.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 22d 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Presuming that a few words from one of Uncle Sam's boys, and a native of Old Fairfield, will be acceptable with his friends and the numerous readers of your widely circulated columns, I would respectfully solicit a space in your friendly and patriotic sheet, to insert a few lines by way of information to those who may seem anxious to become acquainted with the recent move that has been made on our chessboard.

We soldiers, have long since learned that we cannot, when off of duty spend our time in a more profitable and edifying manner than in writing and corresponding with our friends. Besides, it is a sure antidote for the monotony connected with this peculiar life. During the months of November and December last, I received a flourish and had the gratifying pleasure of visiting my parents and friends in Fairfield. But you will pardon me, Mr. Editor, when I tell you that I met with some who were not my friends. Men who profess loyalty in the presence of a soldier, to preserve the optic of his vision; conditional men who are so impure and so blinded, as regards the subject of their personal interests, and those of their posterity, that if a lump of ice the size of the moon was to be thrown into the bowels of the burning regions of torment, it would fail to eject a fend more vile and impure, than one of those fire-in-the-rear men. Such are my opinions and the opinions of every soldier of that chivalrous crew. It is to be hoped that Fairfield county is being rapidly depopulated of that class of men, and that her sons who have been reared under the benign influence of a noble republic, are rapidly returning to their allegiance and becoming reconciled to the subject of their best interests.

After enjoying the Holidays with my friends, I made my exit for the land of 'Dixie.' Arriving at this place, (Memphis,) it soon became apparent

to us, and to every close observer of military movements, that the grand Army of the Tennessee was making preparations for a forward move, in the rebels' small, but much coveted territory. The whole 16th Army Corps, under command Gen. Hurlbut, is in this expedition. This expedition is splendidly equipped and started off in most excellent spirits, and in numbers that will make rebels tremble wherever they may go.

It is true, Gen. Grant is actively forwarding supplies, organizing troops, and getting ready for another move. The rebels, too, are making great efforts to meet him; but in spite of all their efforts to recruit their ranks by conscription, the desertions are greatly overbalancing. I speak what I know, when I say that the Tennessee troops are leaving the rebel army by squads, by companies, and by battalions. There is a crowd of them here daily, giving themselves up and taking the oath. This looks like the beginning of the end. On the other hand, the enlistment of loyal troops here, both white and black, increases daily. And one of the most significant signs of the times is, that the South is becoming more rapidly reconciled to the enlistment of negro troops and the universal emancipation of slaves, than the North. The ready compliance of this people with a policy that three years ago provoked their unqualified indignation, and plunged them in the most sanguinary struggle ever known, is one of the strangest results of this unprecedented rebellion. The free secessionists who, a few months ago would have stormed hell for one nigger, is now ready to part with the last contraband if he can only have peace. Peace! peace! they gasp at every breath; and when peace comes they will not mourn over departed Coffee. No never; but the last man of them will say "d-m the nigger; he never was anything but a bundle of mischief to us; and a heathenish incubus to our prosperity; that has doomed us, with the advantage of soil and climate in our favor, to fall behind the energetic and all-conquering Yankees in the race for wealth and power." It is a curious study to watch the course of events and see the rapid development of new ideas which will ere long produce one of the grandest moral revolutions yet known in the history of our race. The people of the South seem to be more intensely religious than the North. In short, while the people of the North reduce everything to philosophical axioms, purging it thoroughly in the crucible of common sense; the people of the South are willing to accept the conclusion that—

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them as we will."

And without taking the trouble to solve the problem for themselves, they consider the result as 'Fox De.' The all controlling influence of such impressions is unmistakably manifest in the present struggle, and accounts to a great degree for the otherwise unaccountable change in public sentiment. Having engaged in this war with the impression that slavery is a God-given institution, and that under the superintendence of a special Providence, they would establish a great and mighty empire, whose historical illumination was to have been *ebony*; and having after all made such a miserable failure, they now begin to think that "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first made mad," and that slavery is an unmitigated curse in the sight of Heaven, and this war a judgment for its purgation; else Providence would have smiled on their cause, and given them the victory. They now begin to look on 'Old Abe' as a kind of avenging angel sent by Heaven to smite them for their wickedness, and to root out an institution which they now begin to believe was foredoomed to perish, and the penalty of its crimes to be atoned for by the blood of their sons and brothers. With these impressions bearing them down along with the unbearable load of other calamities, they are ready and willing to swallow everything that Lincoln chooses to offer them, emancipation proclamations, oaths and all.

Had this people succeeded in accomplishing their cherished object, they would have taken it as a settled fact for all future time that slavery is a 'divine institution,' and under the special guardianship of Heaven; but now, considering themselves deserted by the only friend they had, that they considered powerful enough to whip the Yankees, they are perfectly willing to appease him, by casting from them their idol, and superstitiously washing their hands of its pollution. This is no fancy sketch; it is true; and you will soon see that we are correct. I will venture a prediction which I am confident will be fulfilled—that within five years from this time a man who will attempt to re-establish slavery in any part of the South will be in more danger of being mobbed than an abolitionist three years ago. The people of the North pride themselves on keeping a little in advance of the times; they must not however trust too much to their established reputation to keep them in the van. There are causes here quickened by the leaven of resolution, that will leave our boasted conservatism standing like that middle of ancient conservatives, Lot's wife, a monument of their own weakness and credulity. The South is inevitably bound to be free, for it is a truth, there is an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery; and that conflict, thank God, is almost over. And need I point you to the result? need I point you to the school houses of the North? as opposed to nigger cabins at the South; need I contrast the schoolmaster and the overseer? need I point you to a

man's children being equal with himself, the heirs and propagators of his fame and fortune, or being chastised and brutalized to damn his name and perpetuate his vices, in order to convince you that vice and sin are inseparably connected and can never triumph? I am no radical in politics, but the efforts of those in the North calling themselves conservatives, seem to me like carrying us back full ten degrees on the dial of time, rather than moving us on in the triumphal march of civilization. Those who want a plainer index to the future, must seek it in a more intimate acquaintance with rebellion than I have had, and then they will know for themselves. LEWIS CONRAD, 109th Ill. V. I.

No Postponement of the Draft.

ALBANY, March 1.—The following dispatch has been received:

"To Major Townsend, A. P. M. G.:

"Be fully prepared to commence the draft on the 10th of March, and to make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota before March 1st. Volunteers between March 1st and the 10th of March may be deducted after the draft commences. [Signed] JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

Special Notice.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—All persons interested in the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad under the purchase thereof recently made by the undersigned in trust, are notified that a meeting of the parties so interested will be held at the office in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of reorganizing a body corporate under the original Charter of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, or to adopt such other form of Corporate organization, or otherwise to arrange for carrying on or disposing of said road, property and franchises as may be agreed upon. Parties interested may be represented at said meeting by agent or proxy, appointed by writing, duly signed.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee.

Art of Swimming.

Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbalanced weight of which depresses the head. Other animals have neither motion or ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any way, he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him liberty to breathe, and if he uses his legs as in the act of walking (or rather walking upstairs) his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to some other purpose. These directions may be found highly advantageous in preserving life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Prove all Things, Hold fast to that which is Good."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26th, 1863.

Dr. C. W. BAKER—Dear Sir:—I have out of your kind and generous offer, procured the medicine and benefit of your "Stomach Bitters," for over six months, and I can truly say, that it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever used. It has cured me of indigestion, and given me a pure and healthy appetite. I have been able to eat and drink with pleasure, and I feel that I am now in perfect health. I have no more to say, but I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. B. BROWN.

Rev. Samuel J. Brown has been a devoted laborer for the cause of the colored people, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnati knows. Such testimony from such a source, is not to be despised. It is a great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Strickland's Pile Balm, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. P. H. Bazzard, of 1st Second St., Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Strickland's Pile Balm, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Balm, in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and all other diseases of the bowels. It is a truly wonderful medicine, and one that is not to be despised. It is a great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Strickland's Pile Balm, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.—We have examined a great number of cases of these diseases, and we can conscientiously recommend the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Balm, in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and all other diseases of the bowels. It is a truly wonderful medicine, and one that is not to be despised. It is a great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Strickland's Pile Balm, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CONSUMPTIVES suffering will receive a valuable prescription of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Balm, in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and all other diseases of the bowels. It is a truly wonderful medicine, and one that is not to be despised. It is a great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Strickland's Pile Balm, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS.

LANCASTER LODGE, No. 27, March 22, 1864.

CHAPTER 1, G. STEINMAN, Recorder.

July 9, 1863-15.

Howard.

HEADQUARTERS 13th DISTRICT OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, AUGUST 16, 1863.

A Reward of TEN DOLLARS (\$10) and reasonable expenses (travel) will be paid to any person who will find and deliver a deserter as above Headquarters, or to a Deputy Provost Marshal of this District, or to the Provost Marshal of Ohio, in any of the following names:—

August 16, 1863-27.

Attachment.